ALEXANDRE DUMAS PERE.

The Great Romancer in His Old Age-His Manner of Living and Working-His Literary

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following interesting account of a recent visit of Alexandre Dumas the elder to Madrid: -

In the spring of this year Alexandre Dumas, the father, came down to Madrid to collect material for his work entitled "The Past. Present and Future of the Revolution in Spain." It is rare that a French feuilletoniste knows anything outside of the Boulevard des Italiens, but this veteran romancer used to bring to the discussion of historical subjects a profound and thorough ignorance of the matters treated, which put to shame the sketchy misinformation of his frivolous imitators. He came to Spain, utterly ignorant of the history, the language, the custome of the people, in write in some six weeks the story and intrigues and incidents of a life time, which have resulted in the destruction of the Bourbon dynasty in the Peninsula. He was so absurdly lacking in the commonest knowledge of current events, that he addressed a letter to Don Cruz Ochoa, the fiery Carlist shoulder-hitter of the Cortes, on a matter of literary inquiry, mistaking him for Don Eugenio de Ochoa, the famous scholar and academician-exactly as if you should write to ask Senator Wilson to expound his true meaning in a contested point of the "Noctes Ambrosiane."

There were more especial reasons why Dumas should have thought twice before coming down to Madrid to write history at a handgallop. He has said, in an unfortunately spiritual hour, that Africa began at the Pyrenees, and the Castilian heart never forgave him. He also carried the curse of Canaan on his face and hair, and a nation of slaveholders could not receive him without embar-

Still, he had many friends in Madrid, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy gave him the use of their beautiful rose-colored quinta in the suburbs, where the old man set up his tabernacle, working by day, and dining in the evening in his own sybaritic style.

I was invited to meet him one evening the house of Senor Ochoa-who delighted to honor the old romancer, after Dumas had ascertained that there more Ochoas than one in Spain. I found a brilliant company of literary and artistic people and some few of the aristocracy who yielded sufficiently to the spirit of the age to read novels. But to my dismay, when I asked for the lion, I was informed by the genial savant who entertained us, that he had gone off to bed immediately after feeding. But the next night I was more fortunate. The tenor Tamberlik was singing at the opera for something's benefit and everybody went. In the first entracte I noticed that the whole audience was facing one way. I followed the general stare and saw the author of "Monte Cristo." I recognized him instantly, not from his portraits, but from Nadar's grotesque caricature, which is more like him than himself. There was such a preposterous stock of white wool covering the enormous red face, with the broad humorous negro smile that ran over the countenance from the thick lips, such a tremendous breadth of shoulder and depth of chest, so ponderous a stomach and trunk supported on thin legs that bent with their burden, that no ded him serior think that outlandish figure was the get-up, not the person, of Alexandre Dumas. The whole house stared at him, with all their eyes and lorgnettes, and chattered with brutal an unreserve as an English or American crowd would have exhibitedwhich is not usual in a Latin country. The veteran did not seem to mind He spoke from time to time to the ladies in the box, with a faint light of the old gallantry shining through his heavy face. Sometimes, when the still glorious voice of Tamberlik seemed to burn through the vail that age has east over it, and soar up to that electrical climax of the ut de poitrine, I could see in the kindling eye of the old romancer a sign of the sympathy that existed between the two battered and life-worn giants of art. But usually he was sunk in sluggish revery, or peacefully snoring in that sweet sleep of age and childhood, with which nature

I was so interested in him that evening that I readily accepted Mr. Perry's kind invitation to call with him at the quinta. It stood just outside the barrio Salamanca, to the left of the bull-ring, on that hot, arid plateau, where the sunshine drives all pedestrians into the scanty shadow of the walls. It seems like changing your latitude with a thought, when you open the rickety gate and step into the cool, lush, fragrant garden. It is full of winding walks and heavy tufts of verdure, arbors, and wayward vines, and a little way back stands the old farm-house, completely buried in clambering roses. We found Dumas in a delicious summer-house in the garden. His niece, an exquisitely pretty and winsome school girl, as innocent and modest as school girls are in those effete and degenerate lands, sat near him, and opposite him at the rustic table was Carolina Coronado, the Spanish poet.

kindly soothes and guards the weakness of

our beginning and our end.

Dumas began talking at once about his work. He did not get on very well, he said; he could not accomplish more than ten printed pages per day; the Spanish was hard to read, and he had either to consult the dictionary or guess at the meaning of the words; both these processes took time. We listened with amusement, and Madame Coronado with horror, at this novel exposition of the historian's method. I asked him how he disposed of his day. "I rise late-about ten I breakfast. I work until four. I then indulge in the debauch of a walk in the garden. I dine, and if Madame is so good as to bring her carriage I take the air in the Prado. I come back and go chastely to bed." He was in the habit of sleeping fourteen hours out of the twenty-four. His dinners were gastronomic phenomena. He prepared them himself. He sat at the head of his table, in his shirtsleeves, and left his guests, after each course, to superintend the presentation of the next. He renewed his youth at the dinner table. All the verve and wit of old times came back to him then. But from coffee to bed-time he was little more than a mummy, that serves only to remind us of a princely past.

tered the garden, and they kindly forced me to take the fourth seat. As we drove down the Prado to the Paseo de Atocha, the strange figure of Dumas attracted universal attention. He always carried a Gibus opera hat in his hand, and his bushy white wool gave an appearance of extraordinary size to his head. He spoke hardly a word during the first halfhour, answering all questions at random, and only seeming to listen when his pretty niece spoke to him. He seemed lost in reveries of the time when he was a gay youth with a clear brain and hot blood, and the voice of this lovely girl appeared to find its way easily through the dall ear by the key of memory.

He was going out for his drive when I en-

air, he became more chatty and sociable. A remark made by Madame Coronado in regard to the opposition of the church to "spiritual" with many rings of different metals and various to the opposition of the church to "spiritual circles" attracted his attention. He said very earnestly:-

'Messieurs les Cures are wrong. They should be glad of any evidence that goes to prove the immortality of the soul." He turned to me to ask about these manifestations in America. In the course of the conversation which ensued I urged him to visit America to observe for himself the remarkable developments now making in the spiritual and material life of the people.

He looked steadily at me for a moment, then taking a tuft of his snow-white wool in his fingers, he said:-"And this?"

I thought of Revels, and replied,

"It would make you Senator." He looked dazed for a moment. He had not heard of emancipation. He had but a vague idea of the war. This is not uncommon in France. Dumas, the younger, in his powerful novel "L'Affaire Clemenceau," introduces a young Bostonian named Andre Minati, who amuses himself by attending the

flogging of his father's slaves.
"Eh bien!" he sighed. "This has come too late for me. When I was young, it kept me away from America. And now I am old. "Ah, Mr. Dumas," said Madame, "you grow younger every day. How do you

manage it? A spark of the old exquisite wit brightened in the eye of Dumas, as he answered, "Dame! j'y mets le temps." (I give all my

time to it.) We spoke of his son, and asked what he was doing in these years of silence. The old gentleman answered with some reserve, "He never speaks to me, or consults with me, as to anything he is doing, and for this he gives a reason full of courtesy and charm. He says he reverences my judgment so highly that if I criticized his work he would be discouraged and destroy it." In reply to a remark of a more personal character, he said, with a cyni-

cism which was deliciously French, "There is one great difference between my son and me. I love the ladies, and he does not; which accounts for his being married. while I am a bachelor."

It was evident that he did not greatly admire the productions of his son. His robust and eminently practical mind saw no merit in those painfully elaborate analyses of character in which the younger Dumas so delights. To the elder it seemed absurd that a man should waste two years on a volume he would have produced in a week. And when it was finished it was a small affair-no fighting, no intrigue, and no honest, square loving of the old-fashioned kind-nothing but curious digging and delving into the useless mysteries of the heart of man.

"Balzac set the bad example which has carried away Monsieur mon fils and other clever lads. Everybody who writes seems to think it necessary now to indulge in these labors of moral vivisection—to pick a heart in pieces with the pen."

'Were you intimate with Balzac?" "No," with energy. "Nobody was intimate with him. He was cold, greedy, and selfish. I do not deny his great genius. But he made a bad use of it. He is the apostle of disgust and despair. He preaches the gospel of hollowness and hopelessness. He leaves a bad taste in your mouth,"

"Yet he is called the French Shakespeare." "C'est bete ca. Shakespeare is great, generous, and cordial. He breathes the air with full lungs. In the great romances of Balzac there is nothing to breathe but miasms. You —in America—you have a great and a hearty genius, Monsieur Fenimore. What life, what air, what movement in those Leather Stocking books! 'The Prairie,' it is the finest poetical conception of the age. It is enough to make one believe in the immortality of the

soul. This was the second time he had referred to immortality—the doctrine consolatrice of Robespierre—as a relief at once desirable and

difficult. He seemed to have heard of no American writer but Cooper, whom he, like most Frenchmen, called Fenimore. He had never heard the name of Hawthorne mentioned. I gave him the "Scarlet Letter," which he said he would be delighted to read; but I have private information that the custom-house preface cast him into a deep and refreshing slumber, as often as it was attacked, and so he never became acquainted with Hester Prynne. If he had, she would have amused him very little. To his taste there was too little wickedness to spice so much remorse.

After the ice was broken he thawed very rapidly, and soon became very communicative in regard to his own writings. He said he could not bear to read his own nevels, especially the serious ones. His publishers wanted him, at one time, to write a sequel to "Monte Cristo," and he began to read the romance to see what was to be done about it, but gave it up at the end of the first volume, and wrote the sequel, trusting to luck. He and wrote the sequel, training the general said he excepted one work from the general said he excepted one work rule, "Les Trois Mousquetaires." he said, frankly, "has always remained a model for myself. I have read it over many

times, and never without profit." This romance owes its title not to the author, but the publisher. Dumas called it "Orthos, Porthos and Aramis;" but the readers of the feuilleton complained that the name was too classical and promised nothing, so that the publisher changed the name to "The Three Guardsmen," to the consternation of Dumas, who reminded him, when it was too late, that there were four fighting

men in that story. In a few weeks the untiring old man had covered his allotted portion of stationery with the most appalling mass of trash, and had gone back to Paris serenely to superintend the publication of his history. I have never heard of its being printed. Perhaps it never will be. His imperial colleague, as he once wittily styled Napoleon, has pied many forms since the summer opened, and Moltke has been making history so fast that even the lightning-like pen of the greatest of storytellers fails in competition.

THE DIAMOND LAND.

Wonderful Discoveries of Jewels in South Africa-The Oreams of Sinbad more than

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Port Natal, Africa, tells this mar-

vellous story:-Having travelled more than six hundred miles we finally reached Kruman-at the head of the river by that name-the dwelling place of the great Chief Mahuro, and principal trading-post, where the tusks of hundreds of elephants and the plumages of thousands of ostriches are annually exchanged for gold and light valua-bles from more civilized countries. When I first availed myself of the chief's hospitality, I found at least fifty females assembled at his place. They were decked all over with ornaments, but the only article of clothing they wore was a short garment made of sheep-skin, which set loosely about their bodies. The women loosely about their bodies. The women are all very small but beautiful in form, while the men are tall and sinewy—resembling very much the American Indians. The onleft Later, when refreshed by the coul creating has seventy wives and numerous dauguters. I case of necessary.

colors. Sany of the rings were made of the lyory seir countrymen had sold to the English, voo bad brought it back as presents, cut out as a shaped by the manufacturer. In some of the cornaments there were actually diamond settings that would exchange for bags full of

With these evidences of future success, I resolved to leave the trading company and start out at once for the diamond regions. On the fifth day, while we were crossing a sandy plain on the right bank of the Vaal, I picked up a shining pebble, which I now have in my possession, and which I expect to get at least \$500 for when I determine to part with it. We proceeded in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by a mule, until we reached the base of the mountain, and then continued our journey on foot. I could not wait to go the longer, but much easier, route. As our informants had assured us, we came in sight of swarms of men, women, and children, all at work at various places near the river. It was not long before I was among them, eager to buy all the claims I could lay my hands on.

Since my connection with the business, I have often heard the story relating how it was first discovered that diamonds existed at all in this country. The story agrees wherever it is heard. think must therefore be true. Some traders were returning towards the coast with a large quantity of feathers, etc., when they overtook some children playing by the side of a small stream. One of them, a young girl, had a pebble in her hand, playing with it, and a friendly smauser (trader) asked permission to look at it. The girl gave it to him, and though not a connoisseur, he thought the pebble was a rare gem of some kind, and took it to the port with him, where it was examined by the French Consul, who pronounced it a diamond worth

The next valuable stone coming from the diamond country was one found in the posses-sion of a heathen Kaffre, who kept it as a family charm. He was first offered £1000 for it, but refused to part with it for that, for although he had no idea about its intrinsic value he was shrewd enough to know that it must be a rare thing or the Englishmen would not be so eager to get it. The next time the same trading party came along they offered £4000 for the diamond, which was accepted. The traders disposed of the gem for £10,000, and it has since been cut at Amsterdam and is now valued at £40,000.

All my expectations have been more than realized since I arrived in the diamond country. I have not stumbled over diamond pebbles, as some might infer from what I write, but I have done the next thing to picking up whole for-tunes off the ground. A few weeks ago I witnessed the destruction of several buts for the diamonds in the mud walls. The buts of the natives are all plastered up inside with a com-position made principally of sand taken out of

the bottom of the rivers. Soon after the excitement began, when all eyes were alert, it was discovered that in many instances the earth walls were studded with sparkling diamonds. A general raid was at once begun on all the huts standing along the banks of the streams, the walls torn down and dissolved in water, after which the diamonds were taken out whole. So far as my observation has gone, however, no but has been dismantled without the owner being well remunerated. The gems taken in this way will probably amount to \$2,000,000 in value.

The places where the work of digging is now most actively going on is along the banks of the Orange river from Aliwal to Gariep Station, and on the Vaal from above Plattburg to the junction with the Orange, including a district about as large as the State of Massachusetts. From present appearances I should judge that the supply of diamonds would never be exhausted, as they are turning up thicker every day as fast as miners arrive and go to work. A regular code of laws has been adopted, and is now enforced by a vigilance committee. Every one who goes to the mining region with a little capital to start with and a determination to work is sure to get rich in a short time.

On my way to Port Natal I passed two days at Bloemfontein, the present capital of the Transvaal Republic, and had the good fortune to witness a state reception given by President Brandt, on which occasion I was invited, with several other Americans, to be present. It seemed to have been gotten up for the almost express purpose of giving the Vaal river diamonds a regular display. Some of the "court" ladies present appeared to be almost loaded down with diamonds. They also were the richest materials in dresses, and the brilliant diamonds were shown off to their greatest advantage when contrasted with the dark complexions of some of the distinguished female guests from the adjoining States. One lady in particular made a special display of the pre-cious jewels. Her dark hair was rolled and puffed, and fairly studded with brilliants. She wore ring clusters outside of her white kids, and gold bracelets with galaxies of starry gems. On her bosom she wore a single brilliant valued at £11,000. This precious gem, set against a background of black point lace, shone forth with the justre of Venus as she sometimes appears through an opening in a heavy bank of clouds, with a cold, dark sky beyond. The heavy flounces of her dress were looped up all round and fastened with clusters of the same precious jewels. As she passed across the room and turned around the piercing rays would shoot continually from the dark folds, positively dazzling to the eyes of a spectator. The handle of her fan even glittered with small gems. A person might have walked behind her in the crowd and plucked whole fortunes from her person by the handful.

I am told that a full set of South African diamonds has been presented to Queen Victoria, and it is also said that the trunks of the Empress Eugenie, who I hear is a tugitive, contain another costly set of the same kind of jewels.

THE FATE OF A TRAITOR. - A French paper has the following:-"A French captain in disguise, who had escaped from Sedan, was making a frugal repast in a small cabaret not far from the frontier, when he observed a butcher from Montmedy come in, and shortly afterwards a Prussian officer. The two entered an adjoining room, but through a crack in the door the French captain saw the Prussian officer taking notes in his book, and give to the butcher some gold pieces. The captain wrote a few lines on a slip of paper, paid his bill, and waited at the door of his cabaret until he saw the Prussian officer and the butcher separated and moved away in opposite directions. He hurried after the latter. and overtook him. 'My friend,' he said, 'I think you came from Montmedy?' 'Yes,' said the butcher. 'I live there, and have come to look for cattle; but there are none to be had; the troops have eaten everything. 'So that,' said the captain, 'you would not be sorry to make a little money in what is not your regular business. I understand that. Here is a note which I wish to have sent to the commandant of Montmedy. If you will take charge of it I give you 20 francs, and promise you as much for the reply.' The butcher, well pleased, undertook the commission, and handed the note to the commandant as soon as he had reached Montmedy. The commandant read the note, called for a corporal and four men, who conducted the butcher behind one of the rampart walls, whence the sound of firing was speedily heard. The French captain, before proceeding to Paris by way of Lille, watched the proceedings of the Prussian officer, who came regularly twice a day to the place, and waited an hour each time, returning afterward to

A l'etroit, Michigan, lady, was recently surprised with the gift of a valuable set of diamonds from her Quaker aunt and godmother. They were accompanied with the following epistle:— Thee mar find them convenient, Catherine, in

REAL ESTATE AT AUGTION.

ann de la militir de la completa de

N O T I C B. By virtue and in execution of the powers contains: in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence west-ward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent

f \$280, silver money. No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth east-ward along the north line of said Penn street seven-ty-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent

of \$72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at the total angles with said Coates street, then for to the right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south, side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet

to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of

subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toil houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and eatlered strenger the corporate privileges and fram-

estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the toils, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4.) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, that it is interest.

rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Flity Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall

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HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, te make this a first-class school of the highest

A Preparatory Department is connected with the chool. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

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REFERENCES: Jay Cooke, Esq., B. B. Comegys, H. C. Lea, Dr. William Hunt, Dr. E. Wilson, John Wanamaker, and others.

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A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of

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Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL. HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADE-my, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores, Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 im* ISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE M ISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th 2 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

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DROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS. PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 e'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the fol-lowing classes, denominations, and sizes in present

use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—
CI.ASS I.
Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—
General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four
cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-dve cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

OLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth

CLASS III. Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 10 gallons, 10 gallons, 10 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid,"
distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V. Tobacco stamps, 3/2 pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers and coupons to be compared in serial numbers. bers, and bound in book form. Each book to conbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stub to be proposed in serial numbers and

and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and num-

Class 5, % pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without

gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each

Bids are also asked for the 1/2 to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the cou-

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Interna Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken there

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, de-liverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class i, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugiive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of print-ing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color sheuld also be stated.

Eidders will state in their bids the mode of print-

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and ternal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, ternal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commission of the correl Revenue for the correlation of the correlation missioner of Internal Revenue for the time being

may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be
seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the con-tractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the secessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract if awarded when

from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery there-

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all. Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870.

Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

10 13 12t

Secretary.

NOTICE-SEALED PROPOSALS.—INDORSED Proposals for furnishing Randall's Elocation and Lawrence's Speaker to the Board of Public Education will be received at the office, southeast corner of Sixth and Adelphi, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, October 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.

By order of the Committee on Supplies. H. W. HALLIWELL, 107 fmth 3t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoa fron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning ocrew Cutting, and all other work connected

with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done
the establishment free of charge, and work gua-

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can ite in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIR, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS, AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers,
Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
81 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

CHERRICAS CHEAPESTING J PLAUN'S, NO. 21 S. ELGHILL SUPER PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, SEPL. 15, 1870.)
Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at
this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day
of December, 1870, for the
TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES
from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of
December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—
ROUTE NO. 2 (BY WATER).
From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to
Fort Brown, Texas, and
From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks,
Texas; per 100 pounds for whole distance between each
point.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bid ders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their suthorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 8.
From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh,

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Ant ROUTE No. 5. From San Antonio, Texas, to— Fort McIntosh, Texas. Fort Duncan, Texas. Fort Clark, Texas. Fort McKavett, Texas. Fort Concho, Texas. Fort Stockton, Texas.

Fort Davis, Texas.

Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffle, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.
Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Gov-

ernment teams. From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Cen-

tral Railroad. ROUTE No. 7.
From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—

Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.
The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported.

empty, on the amount of stores to be transported and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the cierk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor

for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dol-Forms of contract may be seen at the Quarter-master's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own

means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any, or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this

velope:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the en

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief manding Department. Q. M. Dept. of Texas.

LUMBER. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870 O SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 10 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 10 CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR.

FLORIDA FLOORING,
FLORIDA FLOORING,
CAROLINA FLOORING,
VIRGINIA FLOORING,
DELAWARE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK, 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK 1870 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK.

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER 1870 RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. 1870

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW. 1870

CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

CEDAR SHINGLES.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

NO. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1% and 4% SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5816m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St. United States Builders' Mill,

ESLER & BROTHER.

FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. 19 1 320 A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND. BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

PATENTS. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE STATE RIGHTS STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE HIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY.

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sta. ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Deat, Sto.

Dust, Rtc. שנוש ו שושונ בשיין וי ניטב במשום